THAT DEFEAT WILL FOLLOW ITS COURSE IN THE SOUTH.

Ex-Senator Says the Effort to Grab the southern Delegates in the Interest of Taft Will Be Disastrous-A Review of What Has Been Done Since 1896.

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- Ex-Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire has issued a statement in which he sounds a warning to the Republican party in regard to what appears to his mind to be the danger to party success in the present methods employed by the Administration and the Taft forces in seeking to get control of Southern delegates to the Republican national convention. Mr. Chandler contends the understood intention, or, as he calls the bold proclamation of a purpose o control the convention by Southern delegates," through the detail of Frank Hitchcock, the Taft manager, to appeal officeholders and white Republicans and Democrats who may want office, thus ostracizing the colored people, will if succassful in the convention be followed probably by defeat at the polls.

Mr. Chandler's statement begins with a reference to the method of the Roosevelt administration to control Southern delegates by the formation of a party organization each State, consisting of the political of the President and the office-The statement follows:

as the project for disestablishing Republican organization in the Southern States progressed along lines of party policy exactly entrary to those which I believed to be wise, soon became apparent that even an easier method than Mr. Hanna's of controlling the delegates from the South to the national convention had been created. As the party in each State would have practically no organization whatever, two or three referees advisers in each State, together with he officeholders, could represent theme ves to be the Republican party and control all Southern delegates to national conventions. There was no occasion to use the convenient power thus deliberately organized in the national convention of ver the Presidential nomination. If there had been a contest the exercise by a few men of the control of the Southern dele-gates in imitation of Mr. Hanna's plan of ses would have been resisted and the prediction made by me of contests in nearly all the Southern States would have been fulfilled.

it has been reserved for a period four

years later to see the legitimate, logical and necessary result of the policy of de-Republican organization in the southern States. It is a question that has been weighing upon me since 1896, and the ime came, as I thought, for me to speak hether my influence might be much or little. was bound to do this whatever my feelings might be in reference to the Presidential nomination, for I should have felt that a nomination made in 1908, as Mr. Hanna succeeded in making the nomination of 1898, would be followed by defeat. History often repeats itself as to methods but fre-quently fails as to results. If I were in favor Taft's nomination to-day instead of Mr. La Follette's I should be intensely active to change the method of conducting his canvass at the South. The bold proclamation of a purpose to control the convention by Southern elegates secured through the detail of Mr. Hitchcock to go South and capture them by appeals to the present Federal officeholders and to the white Republicans and white Democrats who may want future office, while there is ostracism of all the colored people of the South would, if it were to meet with success at the national convention, most

To the statement are attached two memoranda, one of recent date and the other written in the spring of 1903, when Mr. Roosevelt was an avowed candidate for the Presidential nomination and Mr. Hanna was supposed to be a formidable rival for that honor. The first memorandum, undated, is a brief review of the party politi cal methods employed in the South by Mr. Hanna in 1900 and Mr. Roosevelt soon after he became President and the efforts of (handler to prevent the destruction of the Southern party organization. That memorandum is as follows:

ikely be followed by defeat at the polls.

in behalf of Mr. McKinley his political manager, Mr. Hanna, and other supporters naged to capture nearly all the Southern delegates. They got into communication them early and succeeded in obtaining delegations from nearly all of them for McKinley. There were some contests, and it was important to capture for McKinley the national committee, so as to make up on their side the preliminary roll of the con-At the start the committee was against Mr. McKinley, but at the time the onvention met Mr. Hanna and his assolates had gained it over to their side. This entrol of the Southern Republicans by Mr. Hanna's machine continued during his life-time. Mr. McKinley being nominated in 1900

without opposition, there was no occasion to use his Southern power. In 1902 a movement was begun to dises-tablish the Southern machine as Mr. Hanna had maintainedit. It was determined to do this by a practical dissolution of the party organization by a denial of recognition in Washington. It was decided to select one or at most two or three men in each Southern nominating them to the appointing power in Washington. This plan operated, as it was intended it should, to leave no considerable number of active white Republicans at the South, and it also operated to eliminate all the colored men from politics. Republi-can organization of any popular character

in the South was from that moment destroyed Perceiving what was the tendency and inevitable result. I tried to do something to prevent the destruction of Southern party organization. I was appealed to from several States by Southern Republicans, white and colored, to aid them if I could. I thought could help them but little, but I asserted that the true way of improving the condition of the party would be to enlarge it in stead of reducing it almost to nothing. lames Hill of Mississippi, who had appealed to me, brought me a list of the State committee of his State, composed of about fifty men. I saw that while there were perhaps half a dozen objectionable men upon it the great majority of them were good men-largely white men. I made an effort in their So earnest did I get that I put in writing my views as to the wisest method of managing the politics, and especially of dispensing the patronage, at the South and here it is. It may be long, but it is com plete and I think a wise and reasonable

On March 10, 1903, Mr. Chandler wrote On March 10, 1993, Mr. Chandler wrote another memorandum on political conditions affecting the Republican party in the South in which he pointed out what he conceived to be the danger to party success in turning over the control of Federal patronage in each Southern State to two or three men, in some cases to Demorate. This memorandum was furnished. This memorandum was furnished prominent Republicans by Mr. Chander. It was regarded as an important affairs that existed in 1903. The memorandum of March 10, 1903, follows:

he condition of things at the South so fai Republican party is concerned is satisfactory, and there is great dissatisfacon the part of Southern Republicans the Administration. Without specifially stating the reasons for that dissatisfacor considering whether they are just or there is a very simple remedy which -bould be applied, and none other will answer

he habit of selecting two or three men in Southern State as referees who shall control the whole Federal patronage within the tate is intolerable to the mass of the Republicans, be that mass few or many. It is unbearable when the persons selected to act There should be substituted for this unwise

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ystem the recognition in each State of the Republican State committee. This should be a large committee not less than 50, sometimes as many as 100. The Administration should recognize in making appointments a majority of this committee, or may well require a two-thirds majority. The whole committee need not by a vote of a majority or two-thirds of its members decide upon each of its recommendations; it may appoint an executive committee which will make the mitte must itself be the honest product of majority or two-thirds vote of the whole committee, which must feel entirely free at any time to assemble and give directions to its executive committee.

will be no splits in the Republican party of the South on delegates to the national convention or other matters.

The question at once arises how shall there be obtained a State committee of from 50 to 100 which will be so completely a representative body that its decisions will be submitted to by the party in the State. Here is where the power of the Administration should be exerted. Instead of making appointments according to the recommendation or two or three individuals—whether Repub-licans or Democrats—selected by the Administration the State committee should have the privilege of recommendation and the power of the Administration should only be exerted to secure an honest and able committee which will fairly represent the Re-Publican party of the State.

This power of the Administration can be

exerted without creating friction. It would seldom be exerted and would only slightly be exerted at any time. The State conventions which will appoint the State committees will be fairly representative bodies, and they will give all kinds of Republicans, black and white, reasonable representation on the State committees. The Administration will have no trouble in inducing the convention to place upon the State committees the very best Republicans there are in the Statesand there is no Southern State in which there are not Republicans good enough for a State committee, if they are encouraged to go to the State convention and to accept places upon the State committee

The fundamental idea must be to have the State committee large and not a small knot of selfish persons. The Administration of course can protect itself absolutely as to the qualifications of the persons recommended will be rejected and the State committee must

recommend others. The plan above stated is not novel: it should always have existed in principle and practice, but the tendency nowadays in the Republican party is to concentrate power in very few hands. This tendency works toward the destruction of the party in State and nation. It is time to revert to first principles There are undoubtedly enough good and honest and true Republicans to hold all the offices of any note in the Southern States. but the present system does not bring them to the front, but does bring forward neutrals. pretenders and Democrats. As things are going on there will be more than one delegation to the next national convention from nearly every Southern State. This lamentable result, which while it will not change any nomination in that convention will tend to defeat the nominees at the poils, should be avoided by the simplest and fairest possible method which is above suggested.

CHANDLER FOR LA FOLLETTE. Former New Hampshire Senator Says He

Wants Him to Be President. MANCHESTER, N. H., March 1. - William E. Chandler, former United States Senator from New Hampshire, yesterday declared himself in favor of Senator La Follette of

Wisconsin for President. The declaration was part of a hot anti-Roosevelt speech before the New Hampshire Press Association at their annual meeting. It was while complimenting the Rev. Dr. Thomas Chalmers and the com-mittee of twelve for driving the racetracks mittee of twelve for driving the racetracks from New Hampshire that the Senator spoke in favor of La Follette. In connection with the subject of racetracks Mr. Chandler took occasion to compliment Gov. Hughes of New York for his attitude.

His remarks were greeted with scattering the auditory of the senator of the form of the subject to the scattering the scatteri

His remarks were greeted with scattering applause, and the Taft men in the audience looked sour. Realizing that he had not pleased all Senator Chandler said: "Well, then, let's cheer for Taft."

This was greeted with applause and cheering, whereupon Senator Chandler remarked: "That's all right, but I'm for La

Timothy D. Suilivan's Sister Dead. Mrs. Mary A. Summers, wife of Lieut, Michael C. Summers of the Detective Bureau and sister of Timothy D. Sullivan, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday at her home, 235 Fifth street. She was born in home, 235 Fifth street. She was born in this city forty-nine years ago. For many years she had been an active worker in Catholic charitable societies and with the sodalities and leagues of the Church of the Nativity, in Second avenue, and St. Patrick's Church, in Mulberry street. She is survived by her husband and two sons and two daughters.

The Weather.

The cloudy and unsettled conditions prevailing The cloudy and unsettled conditions prevaints in the interior of the country for the past few days reached the south Atlantic and middle Atlantic States yesterday. In New England it remained generally fair and cool.

Snow (ell at many points in western New York,

Pennsylvania and the Lake regions and rain in the Mississippi Valley and Gulf States. It was warmer in all the Atlantic States except New England

and in the Lake regions.

Unseasonably high temperatures prevailed in the south Atlantic and Guif States and it was generally above freezing in the middle Atlantic

in this city the day opened fair and war became cloudy in the forenoon; anow and sleet in the afternoon and evening; wind, light to fresh northeast; average humidity, 84 per cent.; bar

a P. M., 30, 18. The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table

1908. 1907. 1908. 1907. 1908. 1977. 1908. 1979. 1908. 1979. 1908. 1979. 1909. 1979.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW For eastern New York, rain in southern and snow in northern portion and warmer to day; fair in south-ern and clearing in northern portion to morrow; brisk,

possibly high southeasterty wands.

For New England, snow, turning into rain and varmer to day; clearing to morrow; brisk, possibly For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Del-

aware, rain and warmer to-day; increasing south-easterly winds; fair to-morrow and not much change the District of Columbia and Maryland, warmer to-day and possibly showers; fair and somewhat colder to-morrow; fresh variable winds,

For weatern New York, rain and warmer to-day.

HUGHES PROPAGANDA REPORT

OUT 18,000 LETTERS. Has Communicated With All Committeemen in the State and Believes All the Dis-

tricts Will Be for Hughes-Finds Hughes

REPUBLICAN CLUB HAS SENT

Sentiment General in Other States. James S. Lehmaier, chairman of the Hughes committee of twenty-five of the Republican Club, gave out a statement yesterday cowering the six weeks work of that committee in this State and elsewhere in helping to further the Governor's chances for the Republican nomination for President. The committee, Mr. Lehmaier said, had sent out more than 18,000 communications and had received most gratifying evidence from all parts of the country

that the candidacy of Gov. Hughes was

appealing strongly to the common people The desire to nominate Gov. Hughes." he said, "is unique in this respect, that it proceeds from the people upward and not from the politicians downward. The number of politicians of sagacity who are declaring themselves in favor of Gov. Hughes's nomination, in order to show themselves responsive to the sentiment of their communities, is daily increasing. At the outset our committee found that the widespread feeling in favor of Gov. Hughes had been created not through the instrumentality of any machine or organization but by the general belief that his method of careful investigation, his sound judgment and his sane and effective action had inspired the conviction that in his nomination the party will find a standard bearer who will not only insure victory at the polls but give to the country an efficient administration that will commend itself to the American people and redound to the credit of the

Republican party. In outlining the work the committee had done Mr. Lehmaier said that it had communicated with all the members of the county and town committees in this State and had been instrumental in getting many to adopt strong Hughes resolutions, and that the committee was now bending its efforts toward securing instructions to delegates at the various district conventions Mr. Lehmaier said that the committee now believed that such action would be taken at all these conventions. The committee has also communicated with the members of the State committees in other States and with chairmen of county committees. Regarding the work outside the State of New York Mr. Lehmaier said:

"The committee in all of its communications has emphasized the fact that the electoral vote of the State of New York is essential to Republican success this fall and that Gov. Hughes is the only one of the candidates mentioned for the Presidential nomination who is certain to carry New York State. The replies received to these communications show how earnest is the feeling in favor of Gov. Hughes They further show that his strength lies in the fact that he is everywhere regarded as a sagacious Executive who after 'careful investigation acts with fearless determination, regardless of how his action affects his own political fortunes. While some of the letters received bear evidence that other candidates are being strongly supported for the Presidential nomination, not a single communication received by the committee shows any opposition to Gov. Hughes. Every writer expresses his high admiration for and appreciation of the qualifications of Gov. Hughes for the Presidency. This latter development was somewhat surprising, in view of the fact that a large number of letters received express strong opposition

to other candidates." Communications sent to Republican edi tors throughout the country, according to the committee, have brought expressions of opinion favorable to his candidacy. The committee, Mr. Lehmaier said, from the communications it had received believed that delegates favorable to the Governor would be elected in most unex-

A number of letters described as coming from members of the State committee and prominent Republicans were appended to the statement given out vesterday. Some of the letters express the hope that Hughes will be nominated and in all of them admiration is expressed for his qualities. Only one goes so far, however, as to express the opinion that the Governor will turn out to he the nominee.

WOODRUFF TO DISTANCE ODELL

In the Fulness and Fervor of a Hughes Indorsement Resolution.

Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff of the Republican State committee went to Atlantic City yesterday to be gone until Wednesday. At the meeting of the State committee next Saturday to issue the call for the Republican State convention Mr. Woodruff intends to introduce in person the resolution indorsing Gov. Hughes and take the wind out of Mr. Odell's sails. It was Mr. Odell who introduced a resolution indorsing Gov. Hughes for President nearly a year ago and that resolution is still on the

The resolution to be introduced by Mr. Woodruff is already prepared. According to the programme arranged Mr. Woodruff will give it to Secretary Little to read as soon as the committee gets together. Naval Officer Kracke, who is one of Mr. Woodruff's friends on the committee, was authority yesterday for the statement that the resolution would not only indorse Mr. Hughes but would pledge the State com-

mittee for him in the strongest terms.

"The resolution," said he, "will embody every phase of the situation and will express everything that is most ardently desired by even the ultra Hughes people. You might say that it will be bombproof and there can be and will be no criticism.

You might say that it will be bombproof and there can be and will be no criticism of it, I am sure."

Mr. Kracke added that there would probably be an indorsement of the Roosevelt administration, for the reason that whoever was nominated would have to go before the people on the record of Mr. Roosevelt's administration.

While the tabled Odell resolution declares for Gov. Hughes the point is to be made

While the tabled Odell resolution declares for Gov. Hughes the point is to be made that it does not go far enough. "We would be dodging the issue if we did not pledge the New York delegation to Gov. Hughes," said Mr. Kracke.

The date on which the State convention will be called to meet, according to the present programme, is Saturday, April 11. Friends of Mr. Woodruff said yesterday that Mr. Odell had no chance of seeing Mr. Woodruff retired as State chairman.

Unions' Fight on Hughes.

It was reported last night on behalf of Division No. 54 of the Order of Railway Conductors and of the United Railway Men's Organization at a meeting which was held in Terrace Garden yesterday that reports from forty divisions throughout the State had been received indors-ing the stand taken by the United Rail-way Men's organization in starting a naway Men's organization in starting a national campaign against the candidacy of Gov. Hughes for President. The United Railway Men's Organization was formed last week at a meeting in Terrace Garden, and while it proposes not to be a party political organization, its platform of principles mainly consists of a denunciation of Gov. Hughes for failure to appoint a labor man on the Public Service Commission.

Brewers Arrange a Campaign With the

Col. John L. Schwartz, president of the New York State Lager Beer Brewers Association, announced last night that the brewers of this State have inaugurated a campaign to force the closing of undesirable saloons and disreputable resorts by rendering it impossible for their proprietors to secure bonds from reputable bonding companies

"A special committee of our association has been in conference with representatives of all the bonding companies which do business with the saloons of this State, said Col. Schwartz. "As a result of this conference we have decided to take immediate action which will compel a saloon or café proprietor to present positive evidence café proprietor to present positive evidence that his place is reputable to a committee of the brewers, a committee of the bonding companies and a committee of reputable citizens before he can secure the bond required by the excise laws.

The representatives of the bonding companies have cooperated most heartly with us in our effort to protect reputable retail trade in this State and have agreed to appoint a committee which will work in conjunction with our committee and the

to appoint a committee which will wor in conjunction with our committee and th committee of representative citizens. Virtually all that remains for us to do now is to get the right men for this citizens' com-

"We believe that in this way we can render it impossible for proprietors of disreputable places to get bonds from the bonding companies. This would force the closing of undesirable saloons and resorts and would aid the State and city officials in enforcing the laws already on the statute books. We feel that if these laws were once enforced there would be no demand for prohibition by statue in this State."

ARRESTS FOR BOMB EXPLOSION. Family of Business Rival Nabbed After Sanna's Place is Wrecked.

A bomb was exploded yesterday morning in front of the butter and egg store of Philippo Sanna, at 244 Elizabeth street. The large windows in Sanna's place were blown in, and nearly every window in the five story tenements opposite was broken. There was the usual excitement, and then the district settled down to its usual reticence on such matters.

Detective Petrosino and his staff got to work and arrested last night four men and work and arrested law inght four headquarters.
The men arrested were Ludovico Bisconte
of 255 Elizabeth street, Ignazio Benigno of
2372 Pacific street, Brooklyn: Benedetto
Benigno of 196 Stone avenue, Brooklyn, and
Petro Benigno of 2352 Pacific street, Brooklyn. Petro Benigno of 2352 Facific street, Brooklyn.
According to the story told by the police
Benedetto Benigno, who is the fatherin-law of Bisconte, formerly owned the
store occupied by Sanna. Sanna operated
a store at 172 Hester street. Benedetto
several months ago tried to sell his store to
Sanna, but the latter refused to buy it.
Sanna told the police that he began receiving
at that time many threatening letters.

at that time many threatening letters. Benedetto failed two months ago and Sanna bought the store lease and made it an annex to his place. A night watchman saw a man who he says was Bisconte hanging around the place on Saturday night, and the police set out to find the Benigno family. They found them all assembled in the butter and egg store which Benedetto had started in Brooklyn. Stone avenue, and arrested them all.

ONLY FOUR ROADS TO CUT WAGES. They Operate in the South and Will Invoke Provisions of Erdman Act.

Washington, March 1.-Important deelopments relative to President Roosevelt's order directing the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor to make an investigation to ascertain the reasons why certain railroads have given notice of an intention to reduce the wages of their employees are expected during the coming week. As heretofore pointed out in THE SUN's despatches there s no general movement on the part of the railroads to cut down wages. As far as is known here the proposal to reduce wages has been given consideration only by the roads in Southeastern territory, namely the Southern, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Seaboard Air Line and the Louisville and

Under the Erdmann law railroads or their employees are at liberty to request the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor to settle by mediation or arbitration any differences growing out of hours of service or conditions of employment. Owing to diminished revenues the Southern has announced its purpose to reduce wages, and on account of complaints made by its propose to reduce to the complaints made by its propose to reduce the complaints made by its propose to reduce the complaints made by its propose the complaints made by its propose to reduce the complaints made by its propose to reduce the complaints made the complaints made the complaints made the complaints made the employees the Southern has invoked the provisions of the Erdman sot. As a result the officers named will attempt to settle these differences by mediation and con-ciliation, and failing in that, the two par-ties to the controversy will be asked to

arbitrate. Announcement was made here to-day Announcement was made here to-day that the three other roads in the South-eastern territory will follow the lead of the Southern in an effort to come to a satisfactory agreement with their employees, the latter having expressed great dissatisfac-tion with the proposal of a reduction in their wages. There is reason to believe that a general investigation of railroad operations will not be made, despite the in-ference drawn from the President's now famous order relating to the reduction of the wages of railroad employees. It is the expectation that mediation or arbitration will be successful in the settlement of the disputes that have grown out of the action of the roads in the Southeastern territory ctation that mediation or arbitration in serving notice of an intention to reduce

WOULD CLOSE ALL BARS. Dr. Wiley Says the Effect of Distilled Spirits on Mankind Is Bad.

WASHINGTON, March 1.-In a talk last night before the University Club, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Agricultural Department and leader of the pure food movement, said that the effect of distilled spirits on mankind was bad, regardless of in what moderation they are used, and no person really needed them. He explained, however, that while theoretically prohibitionist he did not favor absolute prohibition. He said he was opposed o saloons where men stood at a bar and

drank until they were intoxicated.

"Rather permit people to buy whiskey and other drinks and carry them to their homes, where they may be used with their foods and with their families." he declared, "but close up the places where men are allowed to imbibe too freely."

Dr. Wiley said that the Agricultural De-

Dr. Wiley said that the Agricultural Department was preparing to train a corps of young men in making denatured alcohol on a small scale. When they had been taught the main principles they would be sent out to teach farmers how to manufacture their own alcohol to be used in making light and power.

light and power.

"Observations have shown," said Dr. Wiley, "that the character of a plant can be changed by transferring it to a different locality. What is true of a plant is true of an animal. Until it reaches a certain stage of maturity the character of human life depends largely upon its surroundings. After that time man is a creature of circum stances and environment only to a certain extent. But if the human family is segregated and confined to a specified soil the gated and confined to a specified soil the differences between selections will be more noticeable."

Kills Herself After an Operation. Mrs. Maude Show, 33 years old committed suicide on Saturday night in her room at 318 West Fifty-first street by turning on the gas. She had recently come on from Washington with her husband to undergo an operation. The operation had left her in poor health and she had become

NO BONDS FOR MAD SALOONS. ENCOURAGE MARTIAL SPIRIT

BELIEVES IN IT. Best Way to Have Peace Is to Be Ready

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND SAYS HE

for War-He Favors Bill to Make Annual Appropriations for Schools and Colleges That Teach Military Tactics.

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- Although following the profession of a minister of the Gospel Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul believes that the martial spirit of the young men of the country should be encouraged. He has so expressed himself before the House Committee on Military Affairs, which has under consideration a bill providing Federal aid for military schools. Despite his high place as a churchman Archbishop Ireland has aligned himself with President Roosevelt in the doctrine that the best way to keep peace is to make every preparation for war. He introduced his views on the subject to the Military Committee as follows:

"It may seem strange to you that one following the profession of minister of the Gospel should address the Committee on Military Affairs in advocacy of a military subject, but I believe and I have always believed that the best way to have peace is to be ready for war, and consequently I feel that I am not belieing my profession when I appear to say a word in encouragement of the army and of subjects cognate with the army."

The bill supported by Archbishop Ireland provides that the Government shall make annual appropriation for the maintenance of schools and colleges that include in their curriculums training in military tactics and in the use of arms

"We need a large military reserve," said Archbishop Ireland. "Our Regular army is very small and is likely to be still smaller. Some one like myself may think that it is likely to remain too small, and though I am in favor of peace and am a believer in arbitration I have never allowed myself through any illusion to believe that through that source we can always avoid war. I have too much love for this great nation to permit anything to happen that might in any way subject us to the humiliation

"So long as we have not a large standing army I think that what we ought to do is to have throughout the country, say in the several States, a large body of men well trained, who could at the call of their country do good service in the field, just as is done in all the European countries. In those countries they have men regularly under arms from two to three years, and then these men go back and become a part of the reserve. These nations feel part of the reserve. These nations feel safe because they know they can fall back

of defeat.

on their reserves."

Archbishop Ireland added that it was important in the United States "to develop reverence for the military spirit." He con-

"A good deal is said nowadays, perhaps too much, against the army and against the spirit of war. This idea of universal peace is very good, but to make it a gospel is a mistake. It is a bad sign for the country when the army and the navy are not really honored and reverenced. It is a bad sign for the country when the uniform of the soldier does not prima facie secure honor for the wearer. If the wearer proves after-ward that he is not generally worthy let him be treated as one who is not a gentle-man, but the mere uniform of a soldier ought

to command respect.
"We are all apt when we meet a soldier of
the war of 1861-85 to take off our hats to im as we should because he was a martyr for the independence of this nation, think that the reverence which is extended to the old soldier ought to be kept alive in the hearts of the citizens and extended to the new soldier.

In the course of time these schools will tend to extend through the country military spirit. Their graduates will honor and respect the uniform of the soldier and will tend to educate others to honor and respect it. They will become apostles for the army and they will be missionaries of

patriotism.
"Then when an enemy approaches and our shores are about to be invaded, when the Chief Executive calls for soldiers, we will have these apostles of patriotism en-isted in this way and they will be the first to be enrolled.

TAFT WAS SECOND CHOICE.

fassachusetts Republican Club First Tried to Get Hughes to Speak.

Boston, March 1.- There is no truth in the reports that because Secretary Taft s to be the chief speaker at the annual banquet of the Republican Club of Massachusetts on Tuesday night that he is the organization's choice for the Republican Presidential nomination. As a matter of fact the club tried first

to get Gov. Hughes and failing in this they took Taft. An officer of the club said to-Our first effort was to get Gov. Hughes

for the banquet in November or December, but the Governor could not come, whereupon we secured Mr. Taft, expecting to have a dinner the last of Decem-Various events conspired to

it, chiefly the inability to make Mr. Taft's dates fit with open dates at Symphony Hall. But all the same it will be a tremendously big affair, the largest with one exception in the history of political dinners in Massachusetts, within doors at least, as we have already provided for 1.350 at the table and many more are clat tering fruitlessly to get in

DOWN ON LOCAL OPTION BILLS. The Central Federated Union Fears the Prohibition Movement.

On the recommendation of the Eccentric Firemen's Union the Central Federated Union yesterday adopted resolutions opposing the Whitney and Gray local option bills which are now before the Legislature and declaring against all similar bills as being the forerunner of prohibition in case they were passed. The resolutions stated that such bills if they became law will be an infringement upon the personal rights and liberties of law abiding citizens and throw an army of workingmen out of emthrow an army of workingmen out of em-

It was also decided to send copies of the resolutions to every labor organization throughout the State, to Gov. Hughes and to the Senators and Assemblymen, the Mayor of New York and the Aldermen, and to appoint a committee of three to watch out for all such bills and attend the hearings to oppose them.

"STEINWAY PIANOS are living beings with hearts and souls. only do they inspire the world by their glorious tone, but they share the artist's pleasure and sorrow. How often did I find solace and renewed courage in troubled hours in the heavenly harmonies of my Steinway Piano!"—Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink.

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STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, 107 and 109 E. 14th St., New York. Subway Espress Station at the Door.

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DIVIDED AS TO A LABOR PARTY

- 5W

C. F. U. DEBATES THE QUESTION SOCIALISTS ARE WARY.

Not Ready to Say That They'll Join the New Organization if One Is Formed-Some Unions Favor It-Another Week Before the Final Decision Is Reached.

The question of going into politics was ken up at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union following the report of several delegates to the effect that their unions approved a plan to call on the American Federation to order a national convention which should discuss the question of a national labor political party. The Socialists declared that no labor body was necessary as long as the Socialist party was in existence and were prepared to denounce anything and everybody con-

nected with any other party. Resolutions which followed on the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Danbury hatters boycotting case, calling on the American Federation of Labor to order the convention, were submitted to the C. F. U. two weeks ago and referred for action to the individual unions.

The delegates of Typographia No. 7 reported in favor of the resolutions. He was followed by Delegate Prince of the Cigar Packers Union and delegates of several of the other unions, who reported that their organizations had voted in favor of the

"As my organization wants to have noth ing to do with any plan until its sincerity is established," continued Prince, "I ask that a roll call be taken."

that a roll call be taken."
"Would you resign your membership in
Tammany Hall to join such a body if it
were formed?" said Morris Brown of Cigar
Makers Union No. 144, a Socialist. Brown
also wanted to know if in case such a party
was formed the Republicans as well as the
Democrats in the C. F. U. would give up
their party affiliations. heir party affiliations.
"If the focal organizations throughout

of them. There was no danger, therefore, of going into the matter rashly.

It was finally decided to make the matter a special order of business for next Sunday, when the C. F. U. will take definite action. Eighty Horses Perish in a Fire. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 1 .- Fire

the country declare in favor of an indepen

ent national movement politically and carry it out," said Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union, "then the labor men should join the new party."

"You know," said Prince, "that in the Henry George campaign of 185° every one who joined in the movement, and I was one of them left the ald artise is that

who joined in the movement, and I was one of them, left the old parties in that campaign. Now I want to know if Delegate Brown and the other Socialists will leave the Socialist party and join the new body."

This proposition did not appeal to Brown or the other Socialists. Brown talked

around the subject for a while, attacked the Independent Labor party formed under

the augnices of the Central Federated Union

the auspices of the central rederated Union two years ago and then pitched into the old parties generally. Prince objected to any evasion of the question and demanded an answer. Brown, finally cornered, said: "I am a Socialist and will remain in the

Socialist party while I have breath. I must first see the sincerity of any other party before I join it."

party before I join it."

There was tremendous applause from the Socialist delegates at this and then Brown began to talk about political heelers in the Central Federated Union and declared that his party was the only one that honestly represented the working people.

Other delegates said that the matter was not well enough ventilated for the C. F. Ut take action. Secretary Robm said that

to take action. Secretary Bohm said that he introduced the original resolutions which were presented by the executive committee in order to see if there was really a revolutionary spirit. The resolutions were to be referred to the unions

throughout the country and they were to report back to the C. F. U. how they stood on them. There was no danger, therefore,

early this morning destroyed the livery stables of Sweet & Carman, occupying a statics of Sweet & Carman, occupying a large building at 110 Main street. Eighty horses perished in the flames, among them. Lady Gray, a trick horse, which was very valuable. The loss is \$25,000, partially covered by insurance. W. J. Carman of the firm of Sweet & Carman believes that the fire was of incendiary origin. fire was of incendiary origin.

at \$1.55

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